1:Lipkind E-5 (1937) 1948 SP9 Caraja SP9

is planted in September, when the first rains come, and manioc shortly after. There is little cultivation beyond weeding. The basic crop is manioc, both the sweet and bitter varieties being cultivated, with maize next in importance. Four varieties each of sweet and bitter manioc and 10 varieties of maize are cultivated. Other crops are: Five varieties of potatoes, two varieties of cara, four varieties of watermelon, three varieties of squash, four varieties of beans, and ten varieties of bananas, as well as peanuts, urucú, tobacco, cotton, calabashes, sugarcane, yams, peppers, pineapples, and papayas. Men do all the work with a little assistance in harvesting and weeding from older women. The *Javahé* are more industrious farmers than the other *Carajá*, cultivating extensive plantations.

Collecting.—A large number of vegetable products are gathered for use as food, medicine, and raw material for manufacture, but only a few are of great importance. The babassu and the buritĭ palms, used for food and textile materials, are among the most valuable. The taquara reed is sought after for arrows. Turtle eggs are a significant item of food during the dry season. Honey is indispensable for feasting.

Hunting.—Although the *Carajá* are passionate hunters, very few of the animals available in the region are eaten. Only the peccary is really sought and constitutes a sizable item in the larder. The other animals that are eaten—the cutia, coati, woodsdeer, monkey, iguana, and a few birds, such as the mutum, jao, and jacu—are killed when encountered but are not eaten by everyone. Peccaries are hunted in a communal drive, the most favorable time being shortly after the beginning of the rainy season when large droves are trapped on islands.

The chief purpose of hunting is to get feathers, and the most desirable birds are the various parrots, herons, the male stork, and the flamingo. The nesting of valuable birds is carefully watched, and the young are stolen and tamed. Feathers stored in small baskets almost constitute a currency, because they are readily negotiable at all times and maintain a stable value.

The principal weapons are the bow and club. The bow, made of a variety of woods but with a preference for juari when available, is round in cross section and about 6 feet (2 m.) long. The arrow is preferably of taquara reed and variously tipped with wood, animal bone, or fish bone. Clubs are beautifully fashioned of heavy hardwood, decorated with delicate carving, and are swung and thrown with equal skill. The lance is now used only for ceremonial purposes.

Fishing.—Fish is the most important food supply. Trapping and drugging fish with timbo is a communal affair; individuals fish with the bow and arrow. There is occasional night fishing, with spearing by torchlight. The pirarucu is killed by harpoon. The hook and line is little used, and apparently was borrowed recently from the Neo-Brazilians.

Food preparation.—Manioc is peeled, grated, squeezed out by hand, and cooked into a soup. When the soup cools, it is masticated for a few

/241 cont./

136 yields. The country is also relatively poor in useful animals, and almost all of the few animal species that can be hunted are not eaten by the Indians, with the exception, to be sure, of the wild pig. The birds are very numerous; with the exception of the mutum, however, the Indians do not seem to hunt any other bird. Thus, the water must supply the principal food. The river is extremely rich in fish and turtles; everywhere, in shallow places, in the depths, in lakes, but above all in the tributaries, one comes across a quite startling abundance of fish. But even this abundance is not fully exploited, since a few types of fish are not eaten.

A. The Acquisition of Plant Food.

462 The women essentially are responsible for the gathering of wild plants and fruits, while the men engage above all in pro-
222 curing animal food (1). The following come under consideration:

> 1. This division of labor is ancient. In the myth, "How the Karajá acquired manioc," it is said of the father that he would not notice the theft of maize because he only knows fishing (see there /see pp. 302-303/).

the small oitŭ fruits, which are gathered in the forest during the first half of October; the pikĭ fruits (lămă), which ripen during the second half of October; the watermelon (kūblākĕ), which grows on the sandbanks at the place where the banks are connected with the shore. The Indians know exactly those sandbanks on which the melons grow and gather them as early as the end of October when
222 the fruit is not yet quite ripe. Of palm fruits the following are
262 eaten: the seeds of the tucum palm (hālŭ), of the so-called coqueiro (ăhăndĕtĕ), and of the oaguassu palm (haûlēnĭ), the roasted seeds of which are called haûlēnĭdŏ. The fruits of the jatobá tree (kūwă) and of the genipap (bădēnă) are likewise eaten. Another fruit, from which a black dish is prepared, was called ādómõ; it is

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222 [237] [232] the wax (tă̆bōlă̆)[1] is stored in large lumps; it constitutes one of their most important gluing and packing mediums and as such is everywhere offered in quantities by the women to passing boats. The chief gathering period of the honey seems to commence in October.

224 [221] While the gathering of these foods is bound to specific seasons and requires journeys often weeks long, in order to collect large amounts, the daily animal food is obtained in short expeditions from the villages by means of all kinds of traps.

[233] [226] It should be noted that the hunting of birds and land animals is completely overshadowed by fishing. In general, of course, the land is poor in animals as compared to the water. There is only a little big game to be hunted: red deer (bŏ̆lōlă̆), roe, tapirs [(k)ōlĭ̆], monkeys (1), wild pigs (ĩsă̆), and possibly also /247/ jaguars (ă̆nlōă̆); smaller animals are more frequent, but very shy and difficult to hunt (agouti, tsŭ̃sŏ̆; capybara, hūă̆, etc.). 223 The choice of birds is likewise not very large. Above all, gallinaceous birds (jacu, bĕdjŭă̆; mutum, etc.) and pigeons, as well as ducks (hẵă̆kŏ̆lĩnĭ̆, hĕdaŭlĕ̆, dōă̆lă̆lă̆) and divers, come into 242 consideration. I was unable to find out whether they eat ostriches, or how they feel about lizards, crocodiles, and boa constrictors, which Königswald reports are eaten. The small choice of game animals is even more restricted by all kinds of so-called food prohibitions. Thus, this person will not eat this animal, and that person that one. Some animals are generally not eaten, though 224 they could furnish a great deal of meat. Hunting only plays a secondary role in the economy of these Indians.

[237] [242] 1. Howling monkeys are shot only for the bones, which are used for arrow points, lip plugs, and arrows, but not for food.

For wild game they set out individually or in company; [222] wild pigs in particular are always hunted in company. It is strange that the chief never goes along on the hunt, though he does engage in fishing. Only large animals are hunted; the young ones are allowed to run away.

[1] [i.e., bee's wax --Analyst]

/247 cont./

224 411 Hunting weapons are bows and arrows, lances, and possibly also clubs for wild pigs. The lance (dõnõlĭ) is used in hunting for jaguars (see under "Weapons" /see p. 192/, Ill. 126). The bunches of feathers are said to confuse the leaping animal, so that the thrust can be made more confidently. The arrows differ according to the type of game; for big game one uses either arrows with a flat or many-sided wooden point, which sometimes has small barbs cut into it (ũõhŭ, about 150 centimeters long), or arrows with flat or rounded bamboo blade points (ũõhŭ, ŭãzã, 224 diũãdã; Ills. 113, 114). Nets and traps are unknown for game hunting. Fish otters are lured with fire and then beaten to death with a wooden stick. Königswald states that in the dry season grassy meadows are set afire so that the game, fleeing in large numbers before the fire, may be easily killed. I often saw such grass fires; my Indians and even the Brazilians liked to set them. When asked the reason, both explained in agreement that the subsequent greenery sprouting anew would attract the game, so that when they passed by there afterwards they would find the game localized on such burned areas and would therefore have easy and certain hunting.

[622] The booty is brought to the village and, if abundant, is cut up by the warriors and distributed among the inhabitants by the chief.

● 223 411 They likewise go bird hunting with bow and arrow. They use either deadly arrows (mãlõl), the points of which consist of the sharpened end of a cane shaft (Ill. 163), or arrows which merely stun the bird with their thick end, so that the feathers are protected from blood. The thickening at the end consists either of a lump of wax or of the cut root-end of the cane that forms the shaft. Such arrows are called lãlŭĕlĕ (see "Children's Toys"/see pp. 241-244/, Ill. 164).

223 They also have traps for birds (dõhĕdŭ or bŭdõlĕkŭ); ground manioc and maize are used as bait. I saw such a trap near Village 18 of the north horde, about 500 meters away from the houses, /248/ set up on the sandbank (Plate 54, Ill. 2). It consisted of bamboo rods which were placed on top of one another quadrilaterally, so that each square was smaller than the one below it,

/248 cont./

223 until the uppermost one, finally, closed the opening of the little pyramid. Strings ran down along the edges, were fastened to the lowest rods, and crossed at the top on the surface; they barely held the whole construction together. The type of release is clearly shown in the sketch, Ill. 84.

[198] To lure birds and game the Indians use specific calls which differ according to the particular species of animal, as they know how to imitate animal sounds masterfully.

Birds must be plucked on the spot; they may not be brought to the village unplucked ("otherwise the chief will be angry"). While plucking, the fingertips are dipped in wood ashes.

223 224 [538] It is said that there are no magic devices for making the hunt productive; on the other hand, the Indians are fond of telling one another hunting stories, and, in doing so, they like to exaggerate and tell improbable things.

Ill. 84.
Construction of the bird trap.

226 362 Fishing supplies by far the largest portion of the meat food; the subsistence of the Indians is to a large extent based on it.

136 The Araguaya is extremely rich in fish (kãdõlã); still richer, however, are the tributaries, especially the Rio Tapirapé and the many lakes that accompany these rivers on either side.

In the deep water of the lakes and on the high, steep banks, especially where fallen trees lie in the water, live the pirarucú (b'dõlẽkẽ; Sudis gigas), three to four meters long, and the pirarara (dõlẽ; Phractocephalus discolor), which is equipped with strong bone armor and is up to two meters long. Upon being [533] [825] pulled out of the water, it emits air with strange sounds; the humorous Indian likes to imitate these sounds in his songs. Furthermore, the dogfish (lãdã), with its powerful teeth, lives here, and above all the worst predatory fish, the piranha. Various

5: Krause--161 E-5 (1908) 1911 SP9 Caraja SP9

Plate 54

1. Bird cage.

2. Bird trap.

3. Fish net made of embira.

235 417 297 223

9:Gow-Smith T-5 (no date) 1925
SP9 Caraja SP9
Cayapo SP11

skilfully feathered at the end. The arrowheads are fastened to eighteen-inch foreshafts of hard-wood tipped with bone, fitted in three- to four-foot bamboo shafts and bound in place with the strong cord that the native women spin from wild cotton. The binding is firmly cemented with a kind of resin. Long needle-like arrows tipped with hardwood are for shooting birds; the sharp bamboo tips curved hollowly are for deer and jaguars, for they permit the wounded animal

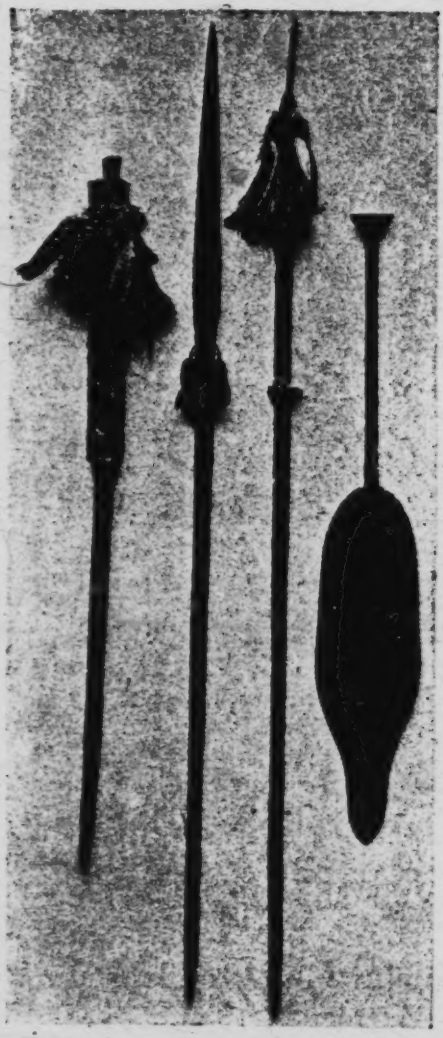

Fig. 98.—Caraja objects (grave-post, two spears, and a paddle)